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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CURRENT INTELLIGENCE RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY

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25X1

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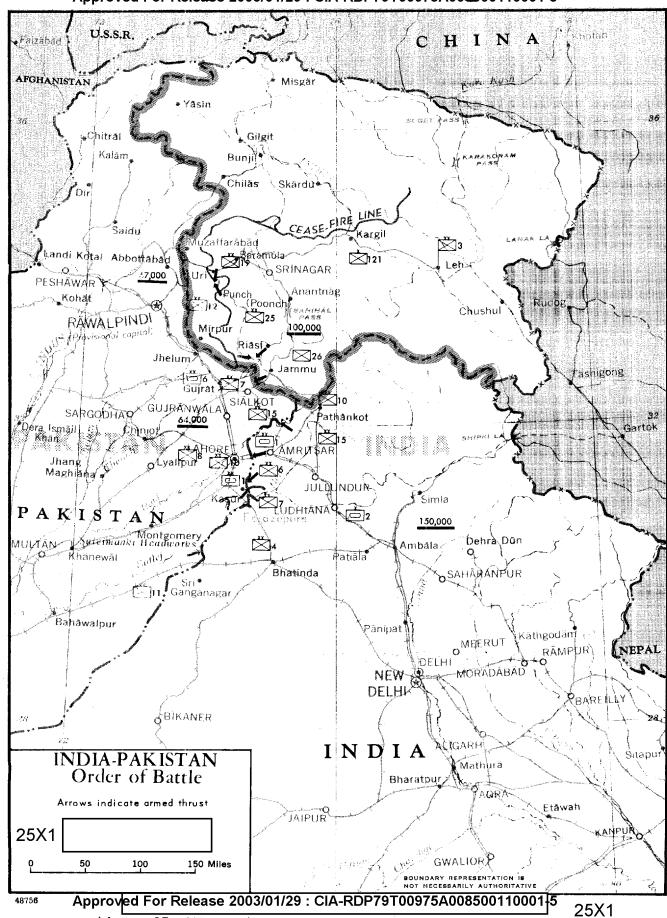
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

		25X ²
2.	India-Pakistan: Current situation report. (Page	3)
3.	Dominican Republic: Leftists appointed to government positions. (Page 6)	1-
		25X1
5.	Notes: Peru; USSR; (Page 8)	•
	25X1 25X1	

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Exempt

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A004500110001-5



India-Pakistan: (Information as of 4:30 AM EDT)

Heavy fighting continued in the Punjab yesterday, concentrated mainly in the Sialkot area.

Indian military spokesmen claim that the Indian forces driving southwest from Jammu have come within two miles of Sialkot, headquarters of the Pakistani 15th Infantry Division. Although Pakistan claims that the Indians have come up against an 'impregnable wall,' the city reportedly has been under heavy Indian artillery fire for several days.

25X1

also reported heavy fighting in the Chhamb sector of Kashmir following a Pakistani attempt to dislodge India's forward defense. The engagement in the Chhamb area indicates that the Pakistani forces that attacked toward Akhnur on 1 September have not yet been drawn southward to meet the threat to Sialkot.

On the Lahore front little progress appears to have been made by either side, despite conflicting claims of success. Indian Defense Minister Chavan told Ambassador Bowles yesterday that the Indians have no desire to occupy Lahore. Such an operation would be too costly to the Indians and might bring the Pakistanis to a state of last ditch desperation. Chavan admitted that Pakistani forces still hold Indian territory near Kasur in the southern sector of the front, although the Indians have apparently moved deeper into Pakistan along the Amritsar-Lahore road.

The Pakistanis claim to have captured positions in India near the Suleimanke area, 45 miles southwest of Lahore. The Suleimanke attack is probably a diversionary thrust, and major fighting there seems unlikely.

25X1

New Delhi is apparently assessing its capacity to wage a war of attrition against Pakistan.

the Indian Ministry of Defense Production,
estimates that India will not encounter serious logistical (continued)

14 Sep 65

3

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A0085001 0001-5

25X1

problems for three months if fighting continues at its present pace. Few shortages of fuel, arms, or ammunition will be experienced during the first six months of fighting. A domestic food shortage, however, would set in after three months.

UN Secretary General U Thant has proposed that Indian and Pakistani forces cease fir gat 6:30 PM. local time--9:00 AM EDT--on 14 September, according to the Indian press. There is as yet no sign this proposal will be taken up by either side.

Indian Congress Party President Kamaraj has described Pakistan's cease-fire conditions, as presented to Thant in Rawalpindi, as completely unaccept-Kamaraj able. reportedly added that the Indians will insist upon the removal of Pakistani troops and infiltrators from all of Jammu and Kashmir--including the portion Pakistan has held since 1948--as a condition to any cease-fire.

This is a harder line than has thus far been reflected officially by the Indians. Coming from Kamaraj, a south Indian whose views on Pakistan are relatively restrained, such a pronouncement would suggest broad agreement in New Delhi on an extremely stiff posture.

Pakistan has had little success thus far in rounding up concrete military assistance. It is increasingly apparent that assistance from Turkey and Iran will not contribute significantly to the Pakistani effort, while Ceylon's announced refusal to allow aid to either combatant to transit Ceylonese territory will hamper Indonesian efforts to help.

The Soviet Union issued another appeal for peace between India and Pakistan in an official TASS statement released yesterday. The statement accused the US of trying to exploit the conflict to divert attention from Vietnam. It also took the Chinese Communists to task by condemning 'those whose inciting statements help fan the conflict."

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14 Sep 65

A Chinese People's Daily editorial, on the other hand, has accused the United States of being the moving force behind U Thant's mission to the subcontinent. The editorial attacks the United Nations for actions it claims favor India.

*Dominican Republic: Efforts by provisional president Garcia Godoy to create a broadly based regime have resulted in the appointment of a number of leftists to government positions.

Particularly disturbing is the leftist bias of many persons gaining positions in the government's legal machinery. Some of these are suspected of belonging to or sympathizing with extremist groups. In a list of government appointments carried by the Communist-controlled newspaper Patria on 9 and 10 September, at least six of those mentioned for legal positions have been associated with Communist organizations or activities. As another example, the appointment of Manuel Morel Cerda, who has been closely associated with Communist-front groups, as attorney general could seriously impede the prosecutions of leftist subversives.

Many of the controversial appointments probably result from Garcia Godoy's belief that some members of the Communist-controlled 14th of June Group (APCJ) could be rehabilitated by allowing them to participate in a democratic government. There is even a report that Garcia Godoy has promised a leading APCJ official that the party would be legalized.

^{*} Because of the shortage of time for preparation of this item, the analytic interpretation presented here has been produced by the Central Intelligence Agency without the participation of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State or of the Defense Intelligence Agency, Department of Defense.

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

NOTES

*Peru: The cabinet resigned yesterday rather than submit to an appearance before the opposition-dominated Congress to explain government policies and conduct. This turn plays into the hands of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), whose guerrillas have hoped by their very existence to provoke political dissension in Lima over internal security policy. Despite the decline in stability, no threat to President Belaunde seems likely and he has designated a member of his own party to form a government.

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USSR: Soviet submarines and surface ships returned to the Philippine Sea over the week end after a two-month lapse. Three guided missile destroyers, the largest number to operate there since such deployments began last January, and at least one submarine are involved. The deployments are apparently intended to provide Soviet naval units with realistic experience in extended operations and to collect intelligence on US naval activities in the area.

25X1

14 Sep 65

8

Approved For Release 2003/01/29 : CIA-RDP79T00975A008500110001-5

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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The Special Assistant for National Security Affairs

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The Director of the Budget

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The Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

The Counselor and Chairman of the Policy Planning Council

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The Secretary of the Treasury

The Under Secretary of the Treasury

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The Secretary of Defense

The Deputy Secretary of Defense

The Secretary of the Army

The Secretary of the Navy

The Secretary of the Air Force

The Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs)

The Assistant Secretary of Defense

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Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

Chief of Staff, United States Army

Commandant, United States Marine Corps

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Supreme Allied Commander, Europe

Commander in Chief, Pacific

Commander in Chief, Atlantic

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The Director, The Joint Staff

The Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Department of Army

The Director of Naval Intelligence, Department of Navy

The Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Air Force

The Department of Justice

The Attorney General

The Federal Bureau of Investigation

The Director

National Aeronautics and Space Administration

The Administrator

The Atomic Energy Commission

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